

Children and Secondhand Smoke			rev 6 Aug 04	
Subject	Title	Objective	Conclusion	Source
Problems with assessing effects of home smoking bans	Home smoking restrictions: Problems in classification	To examine who is affected by strict home smoking bans at the household level.	Analyses should not rely on individual reports of home bans, especially in households with smokers and children. Policies should be directed toward educating members of households with smokers and children about the importance of household bans.	American Journal of Preventive Medicine, August 2004 http://www.aipm-online.net/article/PIIS0749379704000765/abstract
Effects of parents smoking around their children	Passive Smoking in Children: The Importance of Parents' Smoking and Use of Protective Measures	To increase the understanding of smoking and smoking behavior among parents of young children to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to protect the children from tobacco smoke exposure in the home.	The best way to protect children from SHS exposure, except from smoking cessation, was to promote all smoking outdoors with the doors closed. Society, including health care, needs to make further efforts to reach and support groups of parents who smoke indoors.	Linköping University, 2004 http://www.ep.liu.se/diss/med/08/31/digest.pdf
Impact of outdoor smoking on infants	Indoor and Outdoor Smoking: Impact on Children's Health	To determine the prevalence and nature of smoking among parents with infants and the association of indoor or outdoor smoking with the health of their children.	Significant health differences were noted between children of non-smokers and those of smokers. Further research into the belief that outdoor smoking is sufficient to protect infants from the health effects of passive smoking was warranted.	European Journal of Public Health; http://www3.oup.co.uk/eurpub/hdb/Volume_13/Issu e_01/130061.sgm.abs.html
Health effects of SHS on children	International Consultation on Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) and Child Health	To summarize the health effects of children's exposure to tobacco smoke; measure health impacts, children's exposure and economic burden of exposure, and address interventions including evidence of effective policies and programs to reduce children's exposure to tobacco smoke along with a framework for designing costeffective responses to this threat.	Strong public policies to protect children from exposure to tobacco smoke is essential. Policies should ensure the right of every child to grow up in an environment free of tobacco smoke. This can be achieved by 2 complementary strategies: eliminating children's contact with tobacco smoke <i>in utero</i> and in childhood; and reducing overall consumption of tobacco products. Effectively implementing these strategies requires combining educational programs and legislative interventions aimed particularly at eliminating tobacco use in settings frequented by children.	World Health Organization; 1999 http://www.ash.org.uk/html/passive/html/who-ets.html
Smoking during pregnancy and link to mental retardation	The relationship between idiopathic mental retardation and maternal smoking during pregnancy	To evaluate the relationship between maternal smoking during pregnancy and idiopathic mental retardation (MR).	Data suggests that maternal smoking may be a preventable cause of mental retardation.	Pediatrics; Volume 97, Issue 4, pp. 547-553, April 1996 http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/97/4/547



